

from the Prince William Sound Region, AK in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Pennsylvania Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of Chugach Alaska Corporation.

In 1930, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 10, a large cave on the north shore of Boswell Bay, Hinchinbrook Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1930, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 20, Mummy Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are glass beads.

In 1930, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a midden at site 16, Tauxtvik, Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, the sites listed above have been identified as historic period occupations (post-1780 AD).

In 1930, human remains representing a minimum of seven individuals were recovered from site 14, the East Point, Palugvik Village, Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, the East Point site has been determined to date to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 1 and 2 (c. 200-750 AD). Palugvik is known to have been the principal village of one of eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Shallow Water People. Oral tradition and material culture of this site suggest that the Palugvik site is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach villages.

In 1933, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a grave in Palu:tat Cave, site 44, on an island in Long Bay near the Columbia Glacier, AK during excavations

conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, site 44 has been determined to date to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 3 and 4 (c. 750-1500 AD). Palu:tat Cave is known to have been an important burial cave within the territory of one of eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Kiniklik. Oral tradition and material culture suggest that Palu:tat Cave is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach people.

In 1930, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a shell midden at site 2, Paingwashaq, at the entrance to Constantine Harbor, Hinchinbrook Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on material culture, this midden at site 2 has been dated to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 3 and 4 (c. 750-1500 AD). The western end of Hinchinbrook Island, where Paingwashaq is located, is known to have been the territory of one of the eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Nuchek. Oral tradition and material culture suggest that Paingwashaq is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach people.

In 1930 or 1933, human remains representing one individual were recovered from an unknown site in the Prince William Sound Region, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on original accession information, all the above individuals have been identified as Native American. Geographical locations, continuities of material culture, and historical evidence provided in consultation with the Chugach Alaska Corporation indicates cultural affiliation between these human remains and present-day Chugach peoples.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have also determined that, pursuant to

43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the two objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Dr. Jeremy Sabloff, the Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; telephone: (215) 898-4051, fax (215) 898-0657, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 1, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items from the Prince William Sound Region, AK in the Possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items from the Prince William Sound Region, AK in the possession of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA which meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The five cultural items are glass beads, a slate blade, one slate awl, a boulder chip, and one whetstone.

In 1933, these cultural items were recovered from a large burial cave at site 16, Tauxtvik, Hawkins Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna.

The one cultural item consists of two strands of blue beads.

In 1933, this cultural item was recovered with a burial from a rock shelter, site 43, Glacier Island, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna. The human remains recovered with this cultural item have previously been repatriated from the Danish National Museum.

Based on material culture, the sites listed above have been identified as historic period occupations (post-1780 AD).

The one cultural item is a dugout canoe.

In 1933, this cultural item was recovered at site 44 on an island in Long Bay near the Columbia Glacier, AK during excavations conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania Museum by Dr. Frederica de Laguna.

Based on material culture, site 44 has been determined to date to the Prehistoric Phases, Palugvik 3 and 4 (c. 750-1500 AD). Palu:tat Cave is known to have been an important burial cave within the territory of one of eight traditional tribes of the Chugach, the Kiniklik. Oral tradition and material culture suggest that Palu:tat Cave is ancestral to present-day Native Chugach people.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these seven cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally

affiliated with these objects should contact Dr. Jeremy Sabloff, the Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324; telephone: (215) 898-4051, fax (215) 898-0657, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of these objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 1, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of Willamette University, Salem, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of Willamette University, Salem, OR.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Willamette University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe.

In 1998, human remains representing one individual were found in Willamette University's archeological collections. The human remains are most likely those of Scarface Charlie, a Modoc man. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are a lock of hair tied to a "ladies' calling card" emprinted with "Miss Maria (?) Parrish". Handwritten on the card is "Scarface Charlie, Modoc (? illegible) June 24, 1875" Miss Parrish may have been a relative of Rev. Josiah Parrish, a member of the Jason Lee missionary party, founders of Willamette University (c. 1840). However, Parrish is also a Modoc family name. There are no records or information as to how or when this material came to be in the university's possession, however, it is most likely that this lock of hair is that of Scarface Charlie. Scarface Charlie (c.

1837-1896) was the chief advisor, interpreter, and battlefield tactician of Modoc leader Captain Jack and fought during the Modoc War of 1872-1873.

Modoc descendants and descendants of Scarface Charlie presently reside on the Klamath Reservation. Scarface Charlie's family has been contacted by representatives of the Klamath Indian Tribe and the family has authorized Rayson Tupper to take possession of this lock of hair. Mr. Tupper is the great-great-great grandson of Scarface Charlie.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of Willamette University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of Willamette University have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (b)(1), Mr. Rayson Tupper can trace his ancestry directly and without interruption by means of the traditional kinship system of the Modoc people to the remains of Scarface Charlie.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Klamath Indian Tribe and the Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact John Olbrantz, Director, Hallie Ford Museum of Art, Willamette University, 900 State St., Salem, OR 97301-3931; telephone: (503) 370-6855, before November 17, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains to Mr. Rayson Tupper may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 1, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of Willamette University, Salem, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human